L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	25095	solubilization solution and "method of isolation"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 13:55
2	2354802	solubilization solution and "method of isolation" and inclusion bodies	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 13:56
3	25095	solubilization solution and "method of isolation" and "inclusion bodies"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 13:56
4	5228	(solubilization solution and "method of isolation" and "inclusion bodies") and NaOH	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 13:56
5	2325	((solubilization solution and "method of isolation" and "inclusion bodies") and NaOH) and polypeptide	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 13:57
6	675	((solubilization solution and "method of isolation" and "inclusion bodies") and NaOH) and polypeptide and "host organism"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 13:58
7	466	(((solubilization solution and "method of isolation" and "inclusion bodies") and NaOH) and polypeptide and "host organism") and ("pH 9" or "pH 10")	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 13:59
8	436	(((solubilization solution and "method of isolation" and "inclusion bodies") and NaOH) and polypeptide and "host organism") and ("pH 9" or "pH 10") and "cell lysate" and concentration	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 14:00
9	1	((((solubilization solution and "method of isolation" and "inclusion bodies") and NaOH) and polypeptide and "host organism") and ("pH 9" or "pH 10") and "cell lysate" and concentration) and "non-buffered"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 14:02
11	436	((((solubilization solution and "method of isolation" and "inclusion bodies") and NaOH) and polypeptide and "host organism") and ("pH 9" or "pH 10") and "cell lysate" and concentration) and preparation	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 14:01
12	1	((((solubilization solution and "method of isolation" and "inclusion bodies") and NaOH) and polypeptide and "host organism") and ("pH 9" or "pH 10") and "cell lysate" and concentration) and preparation and "denaturant free"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 14:02
10	2	((((solubilization solution and "method of isolation" and "inclusion bodies") and NaOH) and polypeptide and "host organism") and ("pH 9" or "pH 10") and "cell lysate" and concentration) and ("1mg" or "2mg" or "3mg")	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/11/04 14:03

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0001725055 BIOSIS NO.: 197560061194
IMMUNO GLOBULIN G AND IMMUNO GLOBULIN A ANTIGENS IN HUMAN RENAL BASEMENT MEMBRANES
AUTHOR: MCCORMICK J N; FAULK W P
JOURNAL: Clinical and Experimental Immunology 21 (1): p75-81 1975
ISSN: 0009-9104
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: Unspecified

2/7/4692
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0001643340 BIOSIS NO.: 197559049483
GLUTARALDEHYDE FIXED ANTIGEN SENSITIZED STABLE CELLS IN INDIRECT HEM AGGLUTINATION TEST FOR RAPID DIAGNOSIS OF HYDATID DISEASE TRICHINOSIS AND AMOEBIASIS
AUTHOR: ALI-KHAN Z
JOURNAL: International Journal for Parasitology 4 (5): p549-554 1974
ISSN: 0020-7519
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: Unspecified

2/7/4693
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0001485526 BIOSIS NO.: 197458061377
EVIDENCE THAT DIFFERENT ANTIBODIES ARE INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF IMMUNOLOGICALLY INDUCED TERATOGENESIS AND NEPHRITIS
AUTHOR: LEUNG C C K; URDANETA A; JENSH R P; JENSEN M; BRENT R L
JOURNAL: Journal of Immunology 113 (3): p885-895 1974
ISSN: 0022-1767
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: Unspecified

2/7/4694
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0001460498 BIOSIS NO.: 197458036349
DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOUSE BLASTOCYST FOLLOWING INJECTION WITH NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS
AUTHOR: GLASS R H; CALARCO P G; LIN T P; FLORENCE J; OH J O
JOURNAL: Biology of Reproduction 10 (5): p502-511 1974
ISSN: 0006-3363
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: Unspecified

2/7/4695
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0001067846 BIOSIS NO.: 197309054323
RAPID FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY STAINING TECHNIQUE FOR THE DETECTION OF GROUP A STREPTOCOCCI DIRECTLY FROM THROAT SWABS
AUTHOR: MENGE S; EDERER G M; SHAPERA R; MATSEN J M
JOURNAL: Abstracts of the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology 73 p76 1973
ISSN: 0094-8519

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: Unspecified

2/7/4696
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0000689004 BIOSIS NO.: 197152055530
STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF DILUENTS AND AUTOMATIC DILUTING AND PIPETTING MACHINES IN INFLUENZA SEROLOGY
AUTHOR: O BRIEN T C; RASTOGI S; TAURASO N M
JOURNAL: Applied Microbiology 21 (2): p311-315 1971
ISSN: 0003-6919
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: Unspecified

? t s7/7/1-21

7/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014968341 BIOSIS NO.: 200400339130
Determination of residual trifluoroacetate in protein purification buffers and peptide preparations by ion chromatography
AUTHOR: Kaiser Edward; Rohrer Jeff (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dionex Corp, 1228 Titan Way,POB 3603, Sunnyvale, CA, 94088, USA**USA
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: jeff.rohrer@dionex.com
JOURNAL: Journal of Chromatography A 1039 (1-2): p113-117 June 11, 2004 2004
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0021-9673 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Trifluoroacetate (TFA) is commonly used in a variety of %%%pharmaceutical%%% applications. Because of its toxic nature, it is important to reliably measure the effective removal of TFA. We developed an ion chromatography (IC) method to determine the concentration of residual TFA in samples found in the %%%pharmaceutical%%% industry. A high-capacity anion-exchange column was used to separate trace trifluoroacetate from an excess of chloride, phosphate, and other anions without the need for sample preparation. TFA was detected by suppressed conductivity. A method with four KOH eluent step changes was optimized and reproducibly executed using automated generation of the KOH eluent. We used this method to determine TFA in the following samples: a %%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% saline (PBS), an acetate-buffered saline containing protein, and a commercial peptide. The method detection limits for TFA in these samples were all less than 90 ng/ml. Copyright 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

7/7/2
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014929481 BIOSIS NO.: 200400300238
Safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics of subcutaneous ANG6, an 8-amino acid peptide with anti-angiogenic properties, in healthy men
AUTHOR: van Troostenburg A-R (Reprint); Lee D; Jones T R; Dyck-Jones J A; Silverman M H; Lam G N; Warrington S J
AUTHOR ADDRESS: HMR, Cent Middlesex Hosp, London, NW10 7NS, England** England
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: avantroostenburg@hmrlondon.com
JOURNAL: International Journal of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics 42 (5): p253-259 May 2004 2004

MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0946-1965
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Aims: To assess the safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics of subcutaneous ANG6, an 8-amino acid peptide with anti-angiogenic properties, in healthy men. %%%Methods%%%: Double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, dose-rising, phase I study of single and repeated doses. In the single dose phase, successive groups of 5 subjects received ANG6 15, 35, 75, 150, 300 mg, or placebo, as subcutaneous injections in the upper thigh. In the repeat dose phase, 2 groups of 6 subjects received repeat doses of ANG6 35 mg and 75 mg, or placebo, and I group of 5 subjects received 150 mg, or placebo, 12-hourly for 6 days (I I doses in total). In each group, 4 subjects received active treatment, the remainder placebo. Pharmacokinetics of ANG6 were assessed up to 24 h after single doses, for 12 h after the first of the repeated doses, and up to 24 h after the last of the repeated doses. Materials: ANG6 for subcutaneous injection in phosphate buffer, pH 5.6 - 6.0. %%%Phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% saline was used as placebo. Results: All dose regimens of ANG6 were safe and well-tolerated, both systemically and locally. Time to peak plasma concentration was similar (0.5 - 2.1 h) in all dosage groups. Cmax and AUC(0-inf) were lin-early proportional to dose. Mean C,a,, ranged from 454 - 10,333 ng/ml and mean AUC(0-inf) from 1,690 - 43,371 ng x h/ml after the 15 and 300 mg single doses, respectively. Terminal t1/2 was 1.4 - 1.8 h, and there was no evidence of unexpected drug accumulation. Urinary excretion of unchanged ANG6 was 94.6% (SD 20.7) after the 300 mg single dose (0 - 24 h collection), and 78.4% (SD 13.0) after the 150 mg repeated dose (0 - 12 h collection). ANG6 did not trigger production of anti-ANG6 IgG antibodies within 14 days of the first dose. Conclusion: Single doses of ANG6 up to 300 mg, and repeated doses up to 150 mg, were well-tolerated and safe in healthy young men. ANG6 was rapidly absorbed; it was eliminated, mainly unchanged, in urine. Plasma concentrations were dose-proportional. ANG6 did not trigger an early immunogenic response.

7/7/3
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014885746 BIOSIS NO.: 200400256503
The release of cefazolin and gentamicin from biodegradable PLA/PGA beads.
AUTHOR: Wang GaHin; Liu Shih-Jung (Reprint); Ueng Steve Wen-Neng; Chan Err-Cheng
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Mechanical Engineering, Chang Gung University, 259 Wen-Hwa 1st Road, Kwei-San, Tao-Yuan, 333, Taiwan**Taiwan
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: shihjung@mail.cgu.edu.tw
JOURNAL: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (Kidlington) 273 (1-2): p 203-212 1 April, 2004 2004
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0378-5173 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Infection has been one of the most common causes of problems and complications after the operation despite the advance in surgical techniques and the availability of newly developed antibiotics. Local antibiotic delivery beads for treatment of various surgical infections had been studied recently especially in osteomyelitis. This current paper used cefazolin sodium and gentamicin sulfate combined with biodegradable polymers (50:50 poly(DL-lactide):co-glycolide) as antibiotic beads for a long-term drug release. To manufacture an antibiotic bead, polylactide-polyglycolide copolymers were mixed with the antibiotics. The mixture was compressed and sintered at 55degreeC to form beads of different sizes. The beads were placed in 3 ml of %%%phosphate%%% %%%buffered%%% saline and incubated at 37degreeC. An elution method combined with a bacterial inhibitory test was employed to characterize the release rate of the antibiotics over a 30-day period. The results

suggested that the biodegradable beads released high concentrations of antibiotic (well above the minimum inhibitory concentration) in vitro for the period of time needed to treat bone infection; i.e. 2-4 weeks. This provides advantages as a first line choice of long-term antibiotics for patients with osteomyelitis and various infections such as thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic infections, as well as for the prophylaxis of these infections.

7/7/4
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014884779 BIOSIS NO.: 200400255536
In situ-forming %%%pharmaceutical%%% organogels based on the self-assembly of L-alanine derivatives.
AUTHOR: Couffin-Hoarau Anne-Claude; Motulsky Aude; Delmas Pascal; Leroux Jean-Christophe (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Canada Research Chair in Drug Delivery, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Montreal, Succ. Centre-ville, C.P. 6128, Montreal, PQ, H3C 3J7, Canada**Canada
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: Jean-Christophe.Leroux@umontreal.ca
JOURNAL: Pharmaceutical Research (Dordrecht) 21 (3): p454-457 March 2004 2004
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0724-8741 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Purpose: To characterize novel %%%pharmaceutical%%% organogels based on the self-assembly of L-alanine derivatives in hydrophobic vehicles. %%%Methods%%%: The gelation properties of N-lauroyl-L-alanine (LA) and N-lauroyl-L-alanine methyl ester (LAM) were investigated in the presence of various solvents. Gel-sol and sol-gel transitions were evaluated by the inverse flow method, and gelation kinetics were determined by turbidimetry. The in vitro release kinetics of labeled dextran physically dispersed in the oil-based organogel was assessed in %%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% saline. In situ formation of the implants was evaluated in rats by subcutaneously injecting a solution containing LAM, an oil, and a water-diffusible inhibitor of self-assembly (ethanol). Results: The LAM-containing formulations showed a hysteretic gelling behavior with transition temperatures between 10 and 55degreeC. Gelation kinetics exhibited a lag time of 10 and 30 min at 25 and 37degreeC, respectively. In vitro, fluorescein isothiocyanate-dextran was released from the gel in a sustained manner with less than 6% released after 20 days. The addition of ethanol to the LAM/oil mixture inhibited gelation and allowed subcutaneous injection of the solution at room temperature. After injection, ethanol diffusion led to the formation of a solid implant. Conclusions: Low-molecular weight self-assembling organogelators may allow the preparation of novel in situ-forming hydrophobic implants.

7/7/5
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014848617 BIOSIS NO.: 200400218672
Molecularly imprinted solid-phase extraction for the screening of antihyperglycemic biguanides.
AUTHOR: Feng Sherry Y; Lai Edward P C (Reprint); Dabek-Zlotorzynska Ewa; Sadeghi Susan
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Chemistry, Ottawa-Carleton Chemistry Institute, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, K1S 5B6, Canada**Canada
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: edwardlai@carleton.ca
JOURNAL: Journal of Chromatography A 1027 (1-2): p155-160 20 February, 2004 2004
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0021-9673 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A new molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP) was specifically synthesized as a smart material for the recognition of metformin hydrochloride in solid-phase extraction. Particles of this MIP were packed into a stainless-steel tubing (50 mmX0.8 mm i.d.) equipped with an exit frit. This micro-column was employed in the development of a molecularly imprinted solid-phase extraction (MISPE) method for metformin determination. The MISPE instrumentation consisted of a micrometer pump, an injector valve equipped with a 20-mul sample loop, a UV detector, and an integrator. With CH3CN as the mobile phase flowing at 0.5 ml/min, 95+-2% binding could be achieved for 1200 ng of metformin from one injection of a %%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% sample solution (pH 2.5). Methanol+3% trifluoroacetic acid was good for quantitative pulsed elution (PE) of the bound metformin. The MISPE-PE method, with UV detection at 240 nm, afforded a detection limit of 16 ng (or 0.8 mug/ml) for metformin. However, the micro-column interacted indiscriminately with phenformin with a 49+-2% binding. A systematic investigation of binding selectivity was conducted with respect to sample composition (including the solvent, matrix, pH, buffer and surfactant effects). An intermediate step of differential pulsed elution used acetonitrile with 5% picric acid to remove phenformin and other structural analogues. A final pulsed elution of metformin for direct UV detection was achieved using 3% trifluoroacetic acid in methanol.

7/7/6
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014786903 BIOSIS NO.: 200400153564
The characterization of novel polymeric paste formulations for intratumoral delivery.
AUTHOR: Jackson John K; Zhang Xichen; Llewellen Stevyn; Hunter William L; Burt Helen M (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of British Columbia, 2146 East Mall, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z3, Canada**Canada
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: burt@interchange.ubc.ca
JOURNAL: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (Kidlington) 270 (1-2): p 185-198 11 February, 2004 2004
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0378-5173 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The objective of this work was to characterize a polymeric paste formulation of the anticancer drug paclitaxel that was injectable through a narrow gauge needle at room temperature and set to a solid implant in vivo for the intratumoral treatment of localized cancer. Pastes were manufactured from a triblock copolymer composed of poly(D,L-lactide-co-caprolactone)-block-polyethylene glycol-block-poly(D,L-lactide-co-caprolactone) (PLC-PEG-PLC) or triblock blended with a low molecular weight polymer methoxypolyethylene glycol (MePEG). Characterization of pastes was performed using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), gel permeation chromatography (GPC) and drug release studies. Paste integrity in water was measured by determining the degree of fragmentation under initial agitation. MePEG was found to be miscible with the triblock polymer and paclitaxel dissolved in various blends of these polymers up to 15% drug loading. Pastes composed of 40:60 triblock:MePEG blends and 10% paclitaxel were found to inject through a 23-gauge needle and set to a solid pellet in %%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% saline at 37degreeC. Such pellets released paclitaxel in a controlled manner over 7 weeks. Pastes composed of 40:60 triblock:MePEG blends containing 10% paclitaxel are proposed as suitable injectable formulations of the drug for intratumoral therapy.

7/7/7
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014725724 BIOSIS NO.: 200400096481
Transepithelial transport in and interaction of a lysine-based partial dendrimer (dendron) with Caco-2 monolayers.
AUTHOR: Rowland R E S (Reprint); Taylor P W (Reprint); Florence A T (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, University of London, 29/39 Brunswick Square, London, WC1N 1AX, UK**UK
JOURNAL: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology 55 (Supplement): pS.83-S.84 September 2003 2003
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Science Proceedings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference Harrogate, England, UK September 15-17, 2003; 20030915
ISSN: 0022-3573
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Poster; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

7/7/8
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014129957 BIOSIS NO.: 200300088676
Applications of epithelial cell culture in studies of drug transport.
BOOK TITLE: Epithelial cell culture protocols
AUTHOR: Tavelin Staffan (Reprint); Grasjo Johan; Taipalensuu Jan; Ocklind Goran; Artursson Per
BOOK AUTHOR/EDITOR: Wise Clare (Editor)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Division of Pharmaceutics, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden**Sweden
SERIES TITLE: %%%Methods%%% in Molecular Biology Volume 188 p233-272 2002
MEDIUM: print
BOOK PUBLISHER: Humana Press Inc., 999 Riverview Drive, Suite 208, Totowa, NJ, 07512, USA
ISSN: 1064-3745 _(ISSN print) ISBN: 0-89603-893-9 (cloth)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book Chapter
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

7/7/9
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013542984 BIOSIS NO.: 200200136495
In situ study of insulin aggregation induced by water-organic solvent interface
AUTHOR: Kwon Young Min; Baudys Miroslav; Knutson Kristine; Kim Sung Wan (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Center for Controlled Chemical Delivery, University of Utah, 30 S 2000, Room 205, Salt Lake City, UT, 84112-5820, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Pharmaceutical Research (New York) 18 (12): p1754-1759 December, 2001 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0724-8741
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Purpose. The aim of this study was to assess insulin stability by monitoring in situ time-course of insulin aggregation induced by a water-organic solvent (o/w) interface that occurs during the microencapsulation process. %%%Methods%%%. Insulin aggregation at a simple o/w interface was monitored spectrophotometrically by detecting the percentage of turbidity changes (%T) at 350 nm. The effects of protein concentration and agitation and the presence of poly (lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) in methylene chloride (MC) on insulin aggregation were observed. For the 0.72 mg/ml insulin in %%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% saline (PBS), the effect of nonionic (dodecyl maltoside (DDM)) and anionic (sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)) surfactant in PBS were

also evaluated at various protein/surfactant mol ratios. The conformation of insulin protected by a 10-fold molar excess of SDS recovered after 1 h of contact with MC was evaluated via circular dichroism (CD) spectroscopy. Results. A typical turbidity-time profile was represented by a sigmoidal curve. Greater change in %T was observed with increasing insulin concentration, in the presence of PLGA in MC and in the presence of agitation. DDM failed to delay insulin aggregation at all ratios used, whereas a less than 10% change in %T was observed in 1 h when a 10--apprx20-fold excess of SDS was used. CD spectra indicated that the presence of insulin in SDS after 1 h of contact with MC qualitatively retained its secondary structure integrity. Conclusions. An experimental method was designed for an in situ assessment of protein stability at the o/w interface.

7/7/10
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013479803 BIOSIS NO.: 200200073314
Kinetics of the acidic and enzymatic hydrolysis of benazepril HCl studied by LC
AUTHOR: Gana M; Panderi I; Parissi-Poulou M; Tsantili-Kakoulidou A (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Pharmacy, Division of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Athens, Panepistimiopolis Zografou, GR-157 71, Athens, Greece**Greece
JOURNAL: Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis 27 (1-2): p 107-116 1 January, 2002 2002
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0731-7085
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) method was developed and validated for the kinetic investigation of the chemical and enzymatic hydrolysis of benazepril hydrochloride. Kinetic studies on the acidic hydrolysis of benazepril hydrochloride were carried out in 0.1 M hydrochloric acid solution at 50, 53, 58 and 63degreeC. Benazepril hydrochloride appeared stable in a pH 7.4 %%%phosphate%%% %%%buffered%%% solution at 37degreeC and showed susceptibility to undergoing in vitro enzymatic hydrolysis with porcine liver esterase (PLE) in a pH 7.4 buffered solution at 37degreeC. Benazeprilat appeared to be the major degradation product in both (chemical and enzymatic) studies of hydrolysis. Statistical evaluation of the proposed HPLC %%%methods%%% revealed their good linearity and reproducibility. Relative standard deviation (R.S.D.) was less than 4.76, while detection limits for benazepril hydrochloride and benazeprilat were 13.0X10-7 and 9.0X10-7 M, respectively. Treatment of the kinetic data of the acidic hydrolysis was carried out by non-linear regression analysis and k values were determined. The kinetic parameters of the enzymatic hydrolysis were determined by non-linear regression analysis of the data using the equation of Michaelis-Menten.

7/7/11
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013392232 BIOSIS NO.: 200100564071
Improvement of some %%%pharmaceutical%%% properties of DY-9760e by sulfobutyl ether beta-cyclodextrin
AUTHOR: Nagase Y; Hirata M; Wada K; Arima H; Hirayama F; Irie T; Kikuchi M; Uekama K (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kumamoto University, 5-1, Oe-honmachi, Kumamoto, 862-0973, Japan**Japan
JOURNAL: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (Kidlington) 229 (1-2): p 163-172 23 October, 2001 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0378-5173

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The interaction of DY-9760e, a novel cytoprotective agent, with sulfobutyl ether beta-cyclodextrin (SBE-beta-CyD) in %%%phosphate%%% %%%buffered%%% saline (PBS) at various pH and ionic-strengths was studied by spectroscopic %%%methods%%% and the solubility method, and the results were compared with that of 2-hydroxypropyl-beta-cyclodextrin (HP-beta-CyD). The circular dichroism (CD) spectroscopic studies suggested that both beta-CyDs form the inclusion complexes with DY-9760e in a molar ratio of 1:1, and the interaction of DY-9760e with SBE-beta-CyD is much stronger than that with HP-beta-CyD at any pH studied, in terms of a synergetic effect of hydrophobic and electrostatic interactions. The different intermolecular interaction between the SBE-and HP-beta-CyD complexes was clearly reflected in the stability constant (K'), e.g. the different dependence of K' value on pH and ionic strength of solutions. 1H- and 13C-NMR studies suggested that HP-beta-CyD interacts preferably with the benzene ring of DY-9760e, whereas SBE-beta-CyD interacts not only with the benzene ring via hydrophobic interaction but also with the piperazine ring of the drug via electrostatic interaction. The solubilizing ability of SBE-beta-CyD against DY-9760e was much greater than that of HP-beta-CyD at any pH studied. Furthermore, SBE-beta-CyD markedly suppressed the photo-degradation of DY-9760e in aqueous solution and reduced the adsorption of DY-9760e from PBS to polyvinyl chloride (PVC) tubes after incubation. The results suggest that SBE-beta-CyD is useful in preparing parenteral solutions of poorly water-soluble drugs with positive charge such as DY-9760e.

7/7/12
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013314204 BIOSIS NO.: 200100486043
N-in-one determination of retention factors for drugs by immobilized artificial membrane chromatography coupled to atmospheric pressure chemical ionization mass spectrometry
AUTHOR: Kangas Heli; Kotiaho Tapio; Salminen Timo; Kostiainen Risto (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Pharmacy, Division of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Helsinki, FIN-00014, Helsinki, Finland**Finland
JOURNAL: Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry 15 (17): p1501-1505 2001 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0951-4198
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Immobilized artificial membrane (IAM) chromatography is widely used in drug discovery for ranking the absorption properties of drug candidates. In this work an IAM chromatography method using atmospheric pressure chemical ionization mass spectrometric detection (IAM/APCI-MS) was developed for the determination of log kIAM values for a mixture of compounds (9-in-one). Values were calculated from isocratic runs (0, 10, 20, 30, 35% acetonitrile) in both positive and negative modes. Good correlation (r2=0.97) was achieved for n-in-one results obtained with ammonium acetate buffer and mass spectrometry, compared with the traditional method involving single compound analysis with %%%phosphate%%% %%%buffered%%% saline and an ultraviolet detector. A gradient elution method providing fast determination of relative log kIAM values in a single IAM/APCI-MS run was demonstrated for the same compounds.

7/7/13
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013230510 BIOSIS NO.: 200100402349
Stability of stored methacholine solutions: Study of hydrolysis kinetic by IP-LC
AUTHOR: Acar V (Reprint); Houri J J; Le Hoang M D; Pradeau D; Guyon F
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Service des Affaires Reglementaires et de Developpement Analytique, Pharmacie Centrale des Hopitaux de Paris-Agence Generale des Approvisionnements Medicaux, 7, Rue du Fer a Moulin, 75005, Paris, France **France
JOURNAL: Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis 25 (5-6): p 861-869 July, 2001 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0731-7085
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Methacholine chloride is a powerful cholinergic bronchoconstrictor agent used during bronchial airway hyper-responsiveness diagnosis. Methacholine is susceptible to hydrolysis in aqueous solutions in acetic acid and beta-methylcholine. In the present work, kinetics of hydrolysis with different solvents (water and %%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% saline (PBS) pH 7.4) at different temperatures have been studied using a newly developed high-performance liquid chromatography. At 4degreeC, kinetic determination of hydrolysis in methacholine chloride solutions (50 mg/ml) shows no hydrolysis in either aqueous or %%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% solutions over a 40-day period. At 30degreeC, concentration of unbuffered methacholine chloride solutions remained unchanged, but buffered methacholine chloride solutions have degradation up to 5.5% over a 40-day period. At 40degreeC, concentration of unbuffered methacholine chloride has degradation up to 5% and buffered methacholine chloride solutions have degradation up to 10% over a 40-day period. Methacholine chloride solutions are susceptibly to be used in hospital pharmacy at different concentrations. We have studied pH and osmolality for methacholine solutions prepared with different diluents potentially used in hospital pharmacies, i.e. deionized water, 0.9% NaCl and PBS pH 7.4. We have demonstrated that methacholine solutions prepared with deionized water at 50 mg/ml and diluted with PBS pH 7.4 from 5 to 40 mg/ml are isoosmotic and potentially available for inhalation tests to measure non-specific bronchial hyper-responsiveness.

7/7/14
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013192331 BIOSIS NO.: 200100364170
Analysis of residual trifluoroacetic acid in a %%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% saline matrix by ion chromatography with suppressed conductivity detection
AUTHOR: Fernando Peter N (Reprint); McLean Matthew A; Egwu Ignatius N; deGuzman Elena; Weyker Cara
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Pharmacia Corporation, 4901 Searle Parkway, Skokie, IL, 60077, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Chromatography A 920 (1-2): p155-162 22 June, 2001 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: As part of the formulation of a cell-based %%%pharmaceutical%%% product, cells were harvested from mice and incubated in a cocktail containing cell culture media and high levels of trifluoroacetic acid (TFA). The cells were washed with a %%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% saline solution to remove residual cell culture media and other reagents before the cells were infused back into the mice from which they originated. Because of the potentially toxic nature of the TFA, the cells were washed multiple times and the final wash was monitored for residual TFA in order to demonstrate the efficient removal of the reagent before the cell

product could be reintroduced into the test animal. This report describes the method that was developed incorporating anion-exchange chromatography with suppressed conductivity detection for the analysis of residual TFA (down to 50 ng/ml) in the presence of high concentrations of phosphate and chloride interferences. The ultimate sensitivity of the method was improved by selectively removing halide anions using a silver cartridge before sample analysis. The method proved to be rugged and reproducible enough to be validated and used to monitor residual TFA levels in cell washes in support of an acute toxicological study. Results demonstrating the method's sensitivity, selectivity, precision and linearity were reported.

7/7/15
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012781017 BIOSIS NO.: 200000499330
In vitro elution of gentamicin, amikacin, and ceftiofur from polymethylmethacrylate and hydroxyapatite cement
AUTHOR: Ethell Mark T (Reprint); Bennett R Avery; Brown Murray P; Merritt Kelly; Davidson Jeffrey S; Tran Thang
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Institute of Veterinary, Animal and Biomedical Sciences, College of Sciences, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand** New Zealand
JOURNAL: Veterinary Surgery 29 (5): p375-382 September-October, 2000 2000
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0161-3499
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Objective-To compare the elution characteristics of ceftiofur and liquid and powdered gentamicin and amikacin from polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) and from hydroxyapatite cement (HAC). %%%Methods%%%-PMMA and HAC beads in triplicate were impregnated with various amounts and formulations of antibiotics. Beads were immersed in 5 mL of %%%phosphate%%% %%%buffered%%% saline that was replaced at 1, 3, 6, and 12 hours, and 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, and 30 days. The eluent was stored at -70degreeC until assayed within 2 weeks by microbiological assay (gentamicin and amikacin) or capillary electrophoresis (ceftiofur). Results-Rate of elution for all beads was greatest within the first 24 hours. Cumulative release of total antibiotic dose from beads over 30 days was significantly greater from HAC than PMMA. Antibiotic elution was directly related to the amount of antibiotic incorporated into the cement. Powdered and liquid forms of gentamicin had similar elution rates from PMMA. Elution of amikacin from PMMA beads was greater when the powdered form was used compared with liquid amikacin. Eluent concentrations of ceftiofur were similar to those of the aminoglycosides during the first 3 to 7 days but then decreased precipitously by comparison. Conclusions-Elution of antibiotics from HAC was greater than from PMMA. Gentamicin- and amikacin-impregnated PMMA and HAC released bactericidal concentrations of antibiotic for at least 30 days. Ceftiofur-impregnated PMMA or HAC is unlikely to provide long-term bactericidal concentrations. Clinical Relevance-Gentamicin and amikacin elute effectively from PMMA and HAC.

7/7/16
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010881118 BIOSIS NO.: 199799515178
A small variance in the antigenicity but not function of recombinant beta-lactoglobulin purified from the culture supernatant of transformed yeast cells
AUTHOR: Katakura Yoshinori (Reprint); Totsuka Mamoru; Ametani Akio; Kaminogawa Shuichi
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Graduate Sch. Genetic Resources Technol., Kyushu Univ., 6-10-1 Hakozaki, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka 812-81, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Cytotechnology 23 (1-3): p133-141 1997 1997

ISSN: 0920-9069
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We purified recombinant bovine beta-lactoglobulin (r-beta-LG) from the culture supernatant of transformed yeast and investigated whether r-beta-LG maintained the functional ability and antigenicity of native beta-LG. Immunostaining following gel electrophoresis and reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography confirmed that r-beta-LG was purified homogeneously. r-beta-LG showed almost the same retinol-binding ability as native beta-LG purified from bovine milk. However, affinities of two anti-beta-LG monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) to r-beta-LG were different from those to native beta-LG, although three other mAbs bound these two proteins equally. Since our panel of five mAbs has been previously shown to be able to detect structural changes occurring in beta-LG, this variance in antigenicity can be attributed to conformational differences between r-beta-LG and native beta-LG. Then, we studied which step in the production and purification procedure was responsible for altering the antigenicity of r-beta-LG. Bovine milk native beta-LG was added to several steps in this procedure and purified in the same manner as r-beta-LG. The results suggested that incubation in the yeast culture had adverse effects on maintaining the antigenicity of this recombinant protein. We conclude from these results that even if no difference between the native and recombinant proteins can be detected by functional analysis, some subtle conformational change which can be distinguished by mAbs may be incorporated into the recombinant protein during its production and ultimately cause a different immune reaction in vivo.

7/7/17
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0009387697 BIOSIS NO.: 199497408982
Optimization of iontophoretic transdermal delivery of a peptide and a non-peptide drug
AUTHOR: Gupta Sanjeev K (Reprint); Kumar Saran; Bolton Sanford; Behl Charanjeet R; Malick A Waseem
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Res. and Dev., Barr Lab. Inc., 2 Quaker Rd., Pomona, NY 10970, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Controlled Release 30 (3): p253-261 1994 1994
ISSN: 0168-3659
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: In vitro iontophoretic transdermal delivery (ITD) of a tripeptide, enalaprilat (EP) and a non-peptide, cromolyn sodium (CS), across frozen hairless guinea pig (HGP) skin were investigated. Parameters for optimization of ITD included the influence of ionic strength (mu), buffer type and size, drug loading in the donor and the effect of pH. Drug permeation into the receptor compartment was monitored using HPLC assay %%%methods%%% developed for the study. An optimum mu of 6.66 mM in acetate buffer was found necessary for efficient ITD of CS. An exponential decrease in the flux of CS was observed with an increasing mu. Buffer ions larger than acetate ions inhibited the transport of CS ions. With an increase in the donor concentration of CS, a hyperbolic relationship for the increase in flux was observed. For EP, permeation was not detectable when mu was increased to greater than 31 mM in %%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% solution. With an increase in pH above the pK-al (3.55) for EP, a linear decrease in flux was observed. Higher drug loading of EP in the donor compartment provided better permeation. Effect of freezing of HGP skin on the iontophoretic delivery of EP and CS was also evaluated. Flux values for either of the drugs studied were similar when frozen or fresh skins were used. Reversibility studies indicated that no gross current induced permeation changes occurred with the HGP skin. Passive permeation of either of the drugs investigated was negligible.

7/7/18
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0008866371 BIOSIS NO.: 199396030787
A stability-indicating assay and the preformulation characteristics of the radiosensitizer, 1,2,4-benzotriazin-3-amine 1,4-dioxide
AUTHOR: Riley Christopher M (Reprint); Shetty Bhasker V; Chetwyn Nik C; Kasper Virginia T; Kindberg Carl G; Dicken C Michael
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JOURNAL: Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis 11 (2): p 131-138 1993
ISSN: 0731-7085
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A stability-indicating LC assay was developed for the analysis of 1,2,4-benzotriazin-3-amine 1,4-dioxide and applied to the preformulation characterization of the drug. The dissociation constants of the drug were determined using UV-vis spectrophotometry. The LC method was used to determine the aqueous stability of the drug under a variety of accelerated conditions, its solubility in a variety of %%%pharmaceutical%%% solvents and its octan-1-ol-water partition coefficient. The preformulation data were used to develop three prototype aqueous formulations of the drug at a concentration of 0.5 mg ml-1 in 5% Dextrose Injection USP, phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) and %%%phosphate%%% %%%buffered%%% mannitol. The 3-month stability of those formulations at room temperature was demonstrated.

7/7/19
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0008711385 BIOSIS NO.: 199395013651
Pharmacokinetic interaction study of didanosine and ranitidine in patients seropositive for human immunodeficiency virus
AUTHOR: Knupp Catherine A (Reprint); Graziano Frank M; Dixon Russell M; Barbhaiya Rashmi H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Metabolism Pharmacokinetics, Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharmaceutical Research Institute, P.O. Box 4755, Syracuse, N.Y. 13221, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy 36 (10): p2075-2079 1992
ISSN: 0066-4804
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The potential pharmacokinetic interactions between didanosine, an acid-labile antiretroviral agent, and ranitidine, an H-2-receptor antagonist, were evaluated by a crossover study of 12 male patients seropositive for the human immunodeficiency virus. Single oral doses of 375 mg of didanosine, formulated as a citrate-%%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% sachet, or of 150 mg of ranitidine were administered alone or in combination (ranitidine was given 2 h prior to didanosine). Serial blood samples and total urinary output were collected after each treatment and analyzed for didanosine and/or ranitidine by validated high-performance liquid chromatography-UV assay %%%methods%%%. Pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated by noncompartmental %%%methods%%%. There were significant increases in mean area under the curve from time zero to infinity and mean urinary recovery for didanosine given in combination with ranitidine compared with those for didanosine alone. There were no significant differences between didanosine coadministered with ranitidine and didanosine alone in the respective mean peak concentrations in plasma, times to peak, elimination half-lives, or renal clearances. The mean area under the curve for ranitidine given with didanosine was significantly less than that for ranitidine given alone. There were no significant differences between the

mean peak concentration in plasma, times to peak, elimination half-lives, renal clearances, or urinary recovery values for ranitidine coadministered with didanosine and values for ranitidine given alone. These data demonstrate that administration of didanosine 2 h after ranitidine will result in a minor increase in the bioavailability of didanosine. A modification in the dose of didanosine or ranitidine is not necessary if the dose of ranitidine precedes that of dianosine by 2 h.

7/7/20
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0008242740 BIOSIS NO.: 199293085631
ION-SELECTIVE MEMBRANE ELECTRODES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF PYRANTEL WITH LOW PROTEIN INTERFERENCE
AUTHOR: AUBECK R (Reprint); HAMPP N
AUTHOR ADDRESS: INST PHYSICAL CHEM, LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIV, SOPHIENSTR 11, W-8000 MUENCHEN 2, GER**GERMANY
JOURNAL: Analytica Chimica Acta 256 (2): p257-262 1992
ISSN: 0003-2670
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: A comparison was made of ion-selective poly(vinyl chloride) liquid membrane electrodes for the determination of pyrantel (PY) based on four different ion-pairing agents, viz., tetraphenylborate (TPB), dipicrylaminate (DIPIC), reineckate (REINE) and tungstosilicate (SIWO). The four electrodes showed similar detection limits of 1-2 .mu.g ml-1 and nearly the same linear ranges of 1 .times. 10-5-.gtoreq. 10-2 mol l-1 for pyrantel in 100 mM sodium %%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% solutions of pH 7.0. Significant differences between the electrodes were observed in protein-containing solutions. The detection limits of the electrodes with the ion pairs PY-REINE and PY-SIWO were not affected by a background of 6.7 g l-1 (10-4 mol l-1) bovine serum albumin (BSA), but the PY-TPB- and PY-DIPIC-based electrodes were 6-8 times less sensitive in protein-containing solutions. Of the two protein-insensitive electrodes PY-REINE and PY-SIWO, the latter is advantageous for the determination of PY in biological media as it is about twice as sensitive as the PY-REINE electrode. Inorganic cations did not influence the electrode response even when present in high concentrations, but some lipophilic alkaloids such as berberine and papaverine did.

7/7/21
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0007885410 BIOSIS NO.: 199192131181
DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF CHELATION ON THE PH TOLERANCE OF CORNEAL EPITHELIUM IN TISSUE CULTURE
AUTHOR: MEYER D R (Reprint); MCCULLEY J P
AUTHOR ADDRESS: UT SOUTHWESTERN, 5323 HARRY HINES BLVD, DALLAS, TEX 75235-9057, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Ophthalmic Research 23 (4): p204-212 1991
ISSN: 0030-3747
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The impact of chelation on the biocompatibility of various vehicles was determined after 1- to 32-min exposures using stratified rabbit corneal epithelial cultures. Each formulation was tested at either pH 5.0 or 7.5 to mimic the specifications of most commercial ophthalmic preparations. Adding ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) to balanced salt solutions was unremarkable, and all of the formulations were essentially nontoxic. In contrast, EDTA moderately reduced the toxicity of the acidic acetate/citrate-buffered vehicles, but enhanced the toxicity of the alkaline solutions. The preservative, on the other hand, had little impact on the biotolerance of acidic unbuffered and

%%%phosphate%%%-%%%buffered%%% vehicles, although it also increased the toxicity of the alkaline formulations. These findings are interpreted in terms of the different pKa values of the chelating agents, and an unsuspected interaction between citrate and preservative. We believe that this type of testing can be used to develop guidelines for the use of buffers, excipients and preservatives in commercial formulations.

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11/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014773880 BIOSIS NO.: 200400154637
Solution, in particular for hemodialysis or peritoneal %%%dialysis%%% and a method of preparing same
AUTHOR: Knerr Thomas (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: St. Wendel, Germany**Germany
JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents 1279 (2): Feb. 10, 2004 2004
MEDIUM: e-file
ISSN: 0098-1133 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A solution, in particular for hemodialysis or peritoneal %%%dialysis%%% that permits attaining a desired glucose concentration without affecting the concentrations of other components in the solution. The solution consists of at least three individual solutions that are combined and administered after heat sterilization. The first solution contains calcium ions, electrolyte salts and optionally glucose in a concentration of 0-1000 mM and is acidified to a pH of less than 4.0 with a physiologically tolerable acid. The second solution contains glucose in a concentration different from that of the first solution and the remaining components of the first solution in the same concentration. The third solution contains a %%%buffer%%% in the physiological range. Also provided is a method of preparing a solution according to the invention, where the desired mixing ratio of the separate solutions is automatically established by a %%%dialysis%%% machine or peritoneal %%%dialysis%%% cycler.

11/7/2
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0014202592 BIOSIS NO.: 200300161311
Expression and functional reconstitution of a recombinant antibody (Fab') specific for human apolipoprotein B-100.
AUTHOR: Lee Myung-Hoon; Kwak Ju-Won (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Cardiovascular Research Laboratory, Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Yuseong, P.O. Box 115, Daejeon, 305-600, South Korea**South Korea
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JOURNAL: Journal of Biotechnology 101 (2): p189-198 6 March 2003 2003
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0168-1656 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We have cloned and constructed plasmid vectors, pETB23H and pETB23L, for bacterial expression of heavy (H) and light (L) chain cDNAs of Fab' of mAbB23 a monoclonal antibody specific to human plasma apolipoprotein (apo) B-100. The H- and L-chains were expressed as insoluble inclusion bodies in the cytoplasm of Escherichia coli. The inclusion bodies of both chains were isolated from the cell lysate, solubilized in 6 M guanidium-HCl, and mixed in equal molar amounts. Refolding was performed in three stages of %%%dialysis%%%: first,

%%%dialysis%%% against 3 M guanidium %%%buffer%%%, next, continuous decrement of guanidium in the %%%dialysis%%% %%%buffer%%% through slow addition of 1 M guanidium %%%buffer%%%, and finally, %%%dialysis%%% against a %%%buffer%%% without guanidium. After the refolding, active Fab' (rFab') was purified through an apo B-100-coupled affinity column. When compared by ELISA, the rFab' had a slightly decreased antigen-binding activity (about 0.7-fold) compared with native Fab. The refolding yield was maximum (75%) when performed at the protein concentrations not more than 0.4 mg ml-1, whereas the yield decreased exponentially at higher concentrations. The maximum recovery was obtained at the refolding concentration of 1.8 mg ml-1, where the yield was about 45%. Overall, 2.4-3.0 mg of active rFab' specific to apo B-100 was successfully obtained from 11 cultivation of E. coli cells.

11/7/3
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013784302 BIOSIS NO.: 200200377813
Glucose-containing preparation
AUTHOR: Kikuchi Takumi (Reprint); Hirano Kouichi
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Shimizu, Japan**Japan
JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents 1259 (1): June 4, 2002 2002
MEDIUM: e-file
ISSN: 0098-1133
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A neutral glucose-containing preparation with excellent stability and a near physiological pH, as a transfusion preparation with minimal glucose degradation by-products and a greatly reduced formic acid content; specifically, a glucose-containing preparation comprising separately housed first and second solutions, the first and second solutions satisfying the following conditions: (a) the first solution contains 2-50% glucose, and its pH is adjusted to 3-5 with an organic acid %%%buffer%%% solution; (b) the second solution contains an alkalizing agent, and has a pH value of 8-13 as a pH adjustor for the first solution; and (c) the glucose concentration is 1-15% in the preparation solution obtained by mixing the first solution and second solution, and the pH of the solution is in a range of 6-8. It is used particularly as a peritoneal perfusate, such as a perfusate for Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal %%%Dialysis%%% (CAPD).

11/7/4
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013709339 BIOSIS NO.: 200200302850
Preparation of beta-artemether liposomes, their HPLC-UV evaluation and relevance for clearing recrudescent parasitaemia in Plasmodium chabaudi malaria-infected mice
AUTHOR: Chimanuka B; Gabriels M; Detaevernier M-R; Plaizier-Vercammen J A (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Departement Farmaceutische Wetenschappen, Farmaceutische Technologie and Fysische Farmacie, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Laarbeeklaan 103, B-1090, Brussels, Belgium**Belgium
JOURNAL: Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis 28 (1): p13-22 1 April, 2002 2002
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0731-7085
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Egg phosphatidylcholine-cholesterol liposome formulations containing the antimalarial drug beta-artemether have been prepared and analyzed for their encapsulating capacity, chemical stability, leakage,